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The People's Press.

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The Timely Warning.

"Good-night, papa," said a sweet, childish voice.

I looked down in surprise at the little girl that was standing at my friend's knee; for though this was our first meeting after a separation of some years, I had supposed him to be childish.

She had entered the room so noiselessly that, until she spoke, neither of us had been conscious of her presence.

"Good night, my daughter," said my host, a smile of infinite tenderness softening his rather stern features, and holding out his arms as he spoke.

The child sprang quickly to the shelter of that broad breast, laying her soft cheek against his.

As he held her thus, stroking tenderly, as a mother might, the shining hair that mingled with his own jetty locks, I thought that I had never seen a lovelier picture.

She was in form so petite, with features almost infantile in their delicate outline, he so strong and stately; her complexion was exquisitely fair, and her eyes of the softest hue, while his were black and piercing, and his face bronzed by the exposure to sun and storm, incidental to adventurous life.

A matronly looking woman opened the door, pausing upon the threshold, as if reluctant to disturb them.

As soon as my friend observed her, he arose, and blessing the child with a solemnity and tenderness I had never witnessed in him before, dismissed her.

"Not your own daughter?" I asked, as soon as we were alone.

"No; but I could not love her better if she were. She is the most precious of all my earthly possessions, as well she might be. My darling Kate! she saved my life!"

"What! that slender, delicate child?"

"Yes; and when she was smaller and younger than she is now.

"I will tell you how it was," added my friend, replying more to inquiries in my eyes than to anything I had said. "It is not a long story."

And pushing a cut-glass dish of some quaint and curious pattern, filled with heavy clusters of luscious grapes, my host settled himself back in his easy chair and commenced as follows:

About two years ago important business called me to A—— in the western part of Canada. Partly because I was more accustomed to that style of locomotion, and partly because public conveyances in that section of country were slow and uncertain, I started on horseback.

I had been about a fortnight on my way and was beginning to congratulate myself that I was near the termination of my journey.

It was near sundown, and the sky began to look as if a storm was brewing. I had ridden many miles through a rude, thinly settled neighborhood; it was therefore, with a feeling of relief that I saw a few rods ahead of me what seemed to be a public house. It was so long since I had seen a house, that instead of its dark and dreary appearance, it had a pleasant look to me.

There were neither trees nor any sign of vegetation around the house, in front of which a crazy looking sign was creaking in the wind that was rising, and upon which could be seen a few letters of what was evidently once—"Entertainment for Man and Beast," effaced by exposure to the weather.

As I rode to the door I saw a stout, middle-aged man standing in the rude porch, cleaning a gun.

"Good evening, friend," I said, "can you tell me how far it is to the village of A——."

The man gave a quick, comprehensive glance and then dropped his eyes.

"It is a matter of eight miles," he replied; "just beyond the Black Forest, the edge of which you can see from here. You had better not attempt it to-night," he added, as he saw I was hesitating as to whether I had better stop or push ahead now that I was so near my journey's end. "There's a storm coming up, besides a great many travellers have been robbed lately in the Black Forest."

"I believe I won't risk it then," I said, "for I have that about me which I wouldn't care to lose."

I recalled afterwards the sudden brightness of the landlord's eyes as I said this, but it was so brief that it made no impression on me at the time.

Remarking that his hostler had gone away on an errand, he took charge of my horse, and taking my saddle-bags in my hand I entered the house.

It consisted of a large hall, with a good-sized room on either side. As soon as I stepped in, my attention was arrested by a little girl, in spite of neglected appearance, one of the most perfectly lovely little creatures that I ever saw.

I learned soon afterwards that she was nearly nine, but so small and delicate was she that she looked full three years younger.

In one of the rooms a large, coarse-featured woman, with a peculiarly disagreeable expression of countenance was engaged in some domestic duties, the other was vacant and entering it I took a seat on the settee.

The little girl came and stood by the open door, fixing her large, earnest eyes upon me with a mournful intentness of expression that I had never seen in any child before.

I smiled and held out my hand to her. To my surprise she came directly to me. Touched by this expression of confidence in an entire stranger, no less than by her exceeding beauty, I took her upon my lap.

"You are not my papa," she said, regarding me with a wistful look, "but you look like him."

"Where is your papa?" I inquired, more for the sake of talking than because I cared to know.

The child shuddered and turned pale.

Just then the landlord entered. He frowned as his eye fell upon the child, and he looked uneasy.

"You must not trouble the gentleman," he said, in a voice whose harshness was in marked contrast to the smooth, oily tones he had used in speaking to me. "Get down and go into the kitchen."

The child sank in mortal fear from that tone, and in spite of my detaining hand, slipped quickly from my knee and left the room.

After partaking of a warm, substantial supper I requested to be shown to my room, as I was desirous of taking an early start next morning.

The room into which the landlord took me was an upper room of good size and comfortably furnished. I observed that there was only one small window, and that one was small and provided with shutters.

As I was examining my knapsack, with my back to the door, I heard a faint rustle, and turning, I saw the little girl I had observed below, standing in the middle of the room, with an expression upon her countenance which startled me as much as her unexpected appearance.

"Are you going to stay to-night?" she said, in a hurried whisper.

"Yes," I replied; "wouldn't you like to have me?"

"No—oh, no!" she said, with the same look and tone, and shuddering as she spoke, "this is a dreadful place. Don't stay! If you do they will kill you just as they did—"

"Katie, Katie!" screamed the harsh voice of the landlord's wife, "come down here this minute."

Katie's eyes dilated with terror, and she glided from the room as quickly and noiselessly as she had come.

Listening, I heard angry voices below, then a sharp cry, ending in piteous sobs which gradually died away, as if the child had been conveyed to some distant part of the house. Filled with indignation and alarm, I opened the door with the intention of interfering, but feeling upon the second thought, how useless any such attempt would be in my situation, I closed it and went to the window. I placed my hand upon the shutters, and found that they were firmly fixed into the casement.

It did not take me long to decide what to do.

After examining my revolver to see if all was right, I took my traps and descended to the bar-room.

The landlord started with an angry look when he saw me.

"I have concluded to resume my journey," I said, in as careless a tone as I could assume. "Please bring my horse directly to the door."

"Every one to his fancy," said the man glancing at me sharply, from the corner of his eye; "but I shouldn't like to pass through Black Forest alone such a night as this."

"You forget my trusty friend here," touching my revolver significantly as I spoke.

The villain cowered, for he saw that I understood him.

"I suppose you know your own business best," he muttered sullenly as he went out for my horse.

It was with a feeling of joy that I found myself again in the saddle, gloomy and lonely as the way was before me. Yet my thoughts reverted sadly to the sweet child, to whose timely warning I owed so much, and I determined to obtain a search warrant and rescue her, if possible, from the cruel hands of those whom I felt could have no legal claim on her.

I soon struck into the Black Forest, which was composed principally of fir and pine, to whose dark foliage it doubtless owed its name.

But soon the faithful creature that had never failed me before, began to halt and finally become so lame as to be unable to proceed further. Suspecting treachery I dismounted.

The sky had partially cleared and the moon had risen, but she only gave a fitful light, and now entirely disappeared under a cloud. But, striking a match, I discovered that two sharp pebbles had been skilfully inserted into one of the forehoofs, and which had been driven with every step into the bone. I succeeded in dislodging one, but the other defied all my efforts; so tying the animal to a tree I determined to proceed on foot.

I had hardly done so when I heard the quick sound of horses' feet along the road. I stepped back into the shadow of a tree, and looked in the direction whence it proceeded.

I could just discern the outlines of two horsemen, who reined up within a foot of where I stood.

I felt that the odds were greatly against me, but I was determined to sell my life dearly.

"I shouldn't suppose his horse could have taken him much farther," said one of them whose voice I instantly recognized as that of my last host.

"Hist! here is his horse," said the other, as an impatient movement of the animal betrayed his proximity.

Just then the moon emerging from a cloud revealed my form distinctly, as I stood with one finger on the trigger, watching for the first gleam of light to make my aim sure.

The landlord's eyes fell directly upon me, and with a muttered curse he snatched a pistol from his belt. But he was too late; there was a sharp whistle followed by a dull heavy sound, and throwing his hands upwards he fell forward upon his horse.

As he fell, his pistol which was at half cock, was discharged, to all appearances mortally wounding his companion, who dropped instantly to the ground.

But it seems that this was merely a feint; for no sooner did he see that I was off my guard than he fired. Fortunately he aimed too high, and the ball passed harmlessly over my head.

I sprang forward and after a brief struggle succeeded in disarming him. Then perceiving that one of his knees was shattered, making escape impossible, I left him, and mounting the fine-looking animal he rode, I resumed my journey.

It was past midnight when I reached A——, and broad daylight when accompanied by a magistrate, a posse of constables and several of the villagers, I returned to the scene of my night's adventure.

The landlord lay just as he had fallen, his pale face turned to the rays of the sun, the other villain had managed to crawl away, but he was soon tracked and secured.

We then went in a body to the tavern. There was no one in the house but the old woman, who though she seemed at first a little startled by our entrance, manifested the most stolid indifference even when told of the fate of her husband. As she was believed to be accessory to his crimes she was taken into custody.

To my surprise and astonishment, little Katie was nowhere to be found. I questioned the woman, endeavoring by many threats and bribes to obtain some clue to her, but she maintained a sullen silence.

They had all gone, but still I lingered, thinking sadly of the dear child who I was constrained to fear, in saving my life had lost her own, when I heard a faint cry. I put my ear to the floor whence it seemed to proceed, and it was repeated. As quick as thought I removed some straw that was lying on the floor revealing a trap door, and there, in a dark, damp, noisome hole, was poor Katie, almost fainting from terror.

My joy in finding her you can well imagine; and as for her, she clung to me as we cling to the only friend we have.

The man was tried and executed, the woman turning State's evidence. He confessed to the murder of a number of travellers, among whom was Katie's father.

As soon as my little protege was able to travel I took her with me to the States.

Though the idea of parting with her was a painful one, a sense of duty induced me to write to her nearest male relative, residing in Ohio, stating what I had ascertained of his brother's fate and the singular providence which had given his niece so strong a claim upon my love and protection.

But he had a large family of his own; and though he would have given a home to his brother's child had she stood in need of it, upon learning the circumstances very willingly relinquished her to me.

She has lived with me ever since, growing nearer and dearer to my heart every day.

"So you perceive," added my friend, in conclusion, "that I did not speak lightly when I said that little Katie saved my life, and I have sometimes thought that she has done much towards making it worth the saving, for never until I felt the clinging of her little arms around my neck, did I realize the full import of the holy words, 'Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

And as I looked upon him and thought of the one great sorrow that had hardened his youth, turning to bitterness the sweet spring of his domestic affection, and the life he had led since, so calculated to draw out the harsher and sterner parts of his nature, I thanked God for the angel he had sent in the form of a child.

To the People of United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We congratulate you as patriots, as partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen, upon the results of the October State elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have bestowed upon the friends of reform, in the valley of the Ohio where the Republican hosts had an overwhelming ascendency in every Presidential election since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisive majorities to the allied forces of Democracy and Reform in the November elections throughout the Union. But we rejoice not as partisans; we rejoice with you as fellow-citizens.

And when the decision of this week of one million voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month, by the fiat of eight million voters throughout the whole Republic, we shall still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can miss of an equal share with us who are Democrats, is the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes and conditions of men, and in the prosperity of which political peace, based on equal rights and fraternal good will, is the first condition.

Upon the three States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, were concentrated all the influence of the Administration, all their efforts and all the vast sums of money forced from the one hundred thousand office-holders of the party in power.

These were fearful odds, not to be contended against so concentrated; for in the November elections the contest will be in every one of the thirty-eight States upon the same day.

Nevertheless, against these odds the Democrats and Reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a State hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November.

If it falls to our lot as a National Democratic Committee to congratulate the people of the Union upon this victory in the first battle of the reform campaign, it is only because Democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration.

The victory won, the victory still to be won, will be a deliverance as much to Republicans as to Democrats.

The patriotic masses of the Republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been rebuked and are to be arrested. The suffering whites of the South may lift up their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them as well as the nation at large. The colored citizen may share the general joy that he will soon cease to be the stock in trade of corrupt politicians, but shall enjoy his rightful liberties and his equality before the law amid universal good will.

As for the Reform Democracy, of whose standards victory has been tied, with all her garlands on, it only remains for them to welcome every ally, every friend, close up the ranks and press on, shoulder to shoulder, under the banner and with the one watchword.

REFORM.

Fellow-Citizens: Peace between all sections; Prosperity in all our homes: of these you have been for years deprived by the mistaken solicitudes of patriotic Republicans, played upon by selfish and corrupt leaders, who have kept fanning the dying embers of civil strife in order to escape inspection of the trusts which they have betrayed.

For eleven years you have had the name of peace. At no time have you had the substance of peace. In lieu thereof you have had the grinding taxation and wasteful expenditure of war. Just before every election every year you have had the preaching of a new crusade against a section utterly defeated in war, and anxious only to be completely reconciled in peace.

For eleven years the power of the men who have seized away the control of their party from the hands of its statesmen and founders has been supreme in almost every department of the Federal Government.

Discarding the hope of prolonging their domination by beneficent public measures, they have created and trafficked upon public calamities. The policy they adopted has been worked out. Its failure has been absolute.

In place of past performances these same corrupt and selfish leaders now proffer promises already broken as their titles to further trust.

Having prostrated our manifold industries by the vast aggregates and the worst methods of federal taxation, they now again solicit your confidence as the instruments of retrenchment and reform.

Having debauched the public service, and having just now, in the face of open day assessed their army of a hundred thousand office-holders—the people's servants—paid the people's taxes—in order to create immense corruption funds to frustrate the people's will, they now profess to be the champions of civil service reform. Having imposed upon the Southern States the rapacity, fraud and plunder of the carpet-bag governments, having almost ruined the prosperity of the North by destroying the prosperity of the South, having created terror, uncertainty and confusion in all the productive industries of the South, which furnish most of the exports of our whole country keep in motion the commerce and manufactories of the North and East, and furnish a market for the agricultural products of the West, they now propose, by renewal of the same fatal policy, to prolong their own power in the hope of concealing their misdeeds, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to renew the cry of intolerance; to revive the dying memories of fraternal strife, and to appeal to the fears and prejudices of the timid and the ignorant.

Fellow-Citizens: These men and their measures have been completely tried and have completely failed. An oppressive taxation, an exhausted South, an impoverished North, a fluctuating currency, the enterprise of an industrious people locked fast in the paralysis of hard times—such is the outcome of their political policy, such are the achievements of their long supremacy. Your ballots in November can alone dictate a change of measures and a change of men. Shall not the uprising of patriotism along the valley of the Ohio go on to a complete and beneficial revolution in the administration of the government of the United States?

Will you not, by the voice of overwhelming majorities at the polls, proclaim your invincible faith, after all these years of corruption and passion, in the high immortal principles of government by the people for the people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of public policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in civil freedom as the be-all and the end-all of a true Republican Nationality.

Will you not build up a new prosperity for all the people on the old foundations of American self-government, on peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections and classes and all races embraced within our system of American commonwealths; on frugality and economy in all governments; on honesty and purity of Administration, and having lost your prosperity through governmental reform? We commit this great issue to the intelligence and conscience of American people, with an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the National Democratic Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, *Chairman.*
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, *Sec'y.*
New York, Oct., 13, 1876.

[From the Raleigh News.]

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

THE STATEMENTS OF REV. C. T. BAILEY CONFIRMED.

WHO KILLED STEPHENS?

THAT COIL OF ROPE.

THE HOLDEN-KIRK WAR POLICY.

Rev. Thos. W. Babb, of Gates county, the author of the following card is one of the most brilliant and promising ministers among the Baptists of eastern North Carolina. He is a self-made man, of unblemished reputation and one of the most popular of all the ministers of the Chowan Association, by far the largest and most influential body of Baptists in the State. A few months ago he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Newbern, but was unable to accept. The Rev. Mr. Bailey knows nothing of the publication of this card, being absent from the city. Mr. Babb gives it to the public in the interest of justice and truth. Here is what Mr. Babb says:

Editor of Raleigh News:

I was introduced to Gov. Holden on the cars between Raleigh and Fayetteville, on my way to the Baptist State Convention, (Nov. 1872,) and had a very pleasant conversation with him. I was pleased with him and he seemed to be pleased with me. During the session of the Convention he invited me to dine with him at Judge Buxton's, which I did. We walked from the church to Judge Buxton's residence, took dinner and returned in a carriage to the church.

During most of this time the topic of conversation was the political record of Gov. Holden, of which he spoke freely, and I thought frankly. He confessed his regret for having allowed the interests of his party to sway his better judgment, and declared he was forever done with politics. He said that the Kirk war was forced upon him by unwise and unsafe counsellors; that Kirk was not the man of his choice, but came so recommended that he could do nothing but appoint him to the command of the troops; that the whole thing was against his better judgment, and he regretted that he had acted as a partisan and not as a christian.

He said the murder of Stephens was for political effect, and his murderers were thought to be of his own party. He spoke of the rope found on the neck of the murdered man, and the finding of the coil from which it was cut as likely to elicit evidence unfavorable to parties who were supposed to be friends of Stevens.

THOS. W. BABB.
Gatesville, N. C. Oct. 18th, 1876.

VANCE AND SETTLE.

THE LAST JOINT DISCUSSION—THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES SHAKE HANDS AND PART—SETTLE ENGAGED TO SWEAR VANCE IN—THE ENTHUSIASM ALL ONE WAY.

[Special Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.]

SWIFT CREEK, Craven Co.,
October 21, 1876.

A heavy rain with high wind, prevailed all of yesterday. To-day was, in the language of "Old Probabilities," "cloudy and partly clear." On account of the threatening appearance of the sky, the crowd at this, the last of the joint discussions between Vance and Settle, was much less than usual, numbering not more than 800. This comparatively small attendance is to be regretted, as all the proprieties would suggest that the final gladiatorial contest of this unparalelled forensic campaign of three months should be the crowning, culminating one, in point of numbers. More, however, would have been present but for the postponement of the meeting from yesterday, for which it was originally appointed. People came from Pitt, Beaufort and Pamlico.

Gov. Vance left the Gaston House, in Newbern, about half-past eight o'clock this morning, under escort of the Newbern Silver Cornet Band and many citizens in vehicles. His party was joined at Street's Ferry, on the Neuse river, eleven miles from Newbern, by about fifty mounted men, besides other citizens in buggies. Accessions were made to the procession all along the route from the ferry of seven miles. Arriving at Swift Creek, Vance was welcomed by a salute of 13 guns, together with the other customary demonstrations of cordial greeting. A great many ladies had turned out in spite of the menacing weather. The stand for the speakers was handsomely decorated with American flags and wreaths of evergreen. Shortly after high noon, Gov. Vance opened the discussion in a speech of an hour and a half. It was a splendid effort, and came fully up to his best ones in the long and arduous campaign now closed. Judge Settle followed for an hour and a half. Then came Vance for 30 minutes, and Settle for fifteen.

Vance got off a great many good things as usual. Amongst other hits, he said it was a shrewd thing in the Radicals here in North Carolina when they abolished the whipping post before they went to stealing. If they had not been sharp enough to do this, they would have been the greatest set of striped-backed and ring-tailed rascals ever seen.

In concluding his second speech Gov. Vance bore testimony to the honorable and high-toned conduct of his competitor, and to the good order almost uniformly maintained by the vast multitudes they had jointly addressed in every part of the State. He expressed the hope that the issue of the great forensic duel of his rival and himself, whatever it might be, would promote the happiness and prosperity of North Carolina. He said that he now took leave of Judge Settle with the same kindly feelings and respect beginning in their school days, with which he opened this campaign.

The chivalrous sentiments of Governor Vance were handsomely reciprocated by Judge Settle in his winding up remarks. He said that his honorable competitor and himself could both congratulate North Carolina that their campaign of 57 days had left no wound that rankled in the heart of either candidate. Judge Settle then turned and shook hands heartily with Gov. Vance amid great applause. Vance humorously remarked:

"I'm sorry to leave you, old fellow; you've been pretty fair with me while we've been together, but I don't know how it will be when you get off by yourself. I reckon you'll have to swear me in as Governor next January."

Various announcements of future speakings were then made by politicians of both parties, the Newbern band struck up the inspiring air of "the Old North State," and a national salute was fired from a large field piece. The candidates and a large number of invited guests then repaired to the hospitable mansion of William Cleve to partake of an excellent dinner provided by the thoughtful liberality of that generous gentleman. Mr. Cleve furnished horsefeeds, liquors and cigars gratuitously to all his guests throughout the day. Nobody, in fact, was allowed to pay a cent for anything. It is needless, perhaps, to say that William Cleve is a democrat, like pretty near all his neighbors.

Your reporter was driven from Newbern to Swift Creek and back behind a rapid, trotting mare of L. J. Moore, solicitor of the third judicial district. We came the 18 miles in a little over an hour and a half. The speed was delightfully exhilarating; but the *Sentinel* man's only coat along with the balance of his clothes, was so spattered with mud and mire that, on the whole he wished he had come to town a little slower. F.

WHAT AN OLD MAN HAS NOTICED.—I have noticed that all men are honest when watched.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that some men are so honest that necessity compels them to be dishonest in the end.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloths, and jewels are often bought with other people's money.

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "Forgive us our debts," while he makes everybody who owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

Farm Products of the United States.

Iowa produces the largest spring wheat crop of any State, the production of the United States being 112,549,533 bushels, and that of Iowa 28,708,312 bushels, while Wisconsin ranks next with 24,375,435 bushels. Ohio raises the most winter wheat—27,625,759 of the 175,195,193 bushels produced in the United States.—Pennsylvania supplies one-fifth of the rye produced in this country, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,918,795. Illinois grows a larger quantity of corn than any other State, or 129,921,395 of the 760,945,249 the country produces. Illinois also takes the lead in the oat crop, growing 52,789,581 out of the total 282,107,159 bushels. California produces the largest barley crop, or 8,783,490 out of a total of 29,761,305 bushels. New York is the largest cultivator of buckwheat, raising 3,904,030 of a total of 9,821,721 bushels. Mississippi takes the lead among the cotton growing States. Ohio produces more than half the flax of the United States. Kentucky grows more than half the hemp crop of our country. California produces nine-tenths of our native silk cocoons. Ohio contributes one-fifth of all the wool produced in the United States, or twice as much as New York, and nearly twice as much as California. New York produces more than one-fifth of the hay crop, or nearly twice as much as Pennsylvania, which furnishes the next largest figures in that line.

Drunken England.

There is a great deal of drunkenness—I never saw so much in any other country during all my wanderings, and they have been many. I know very well that strong drink is consumed pretty freely in the United States; but in ten years there I did not see so many drunken men and women about the streets as I have in three months here. I acknowledge the fact with sorrow. In some towns every other shop seems to be a public house. It is so at Liverpool, and I was much surprised to notice the same circumstances the other day at Hartford, which is a cathedral city, and presumably a very virtuous and well-conducted place. In London the gin places would afford a brilliant light at night without the street lamps. The poorer the neighborhood the more numerous they are. What a sight is a gin shop in or around Drury Lane on Saturday night! In all Dante's visions there was nothing more horrible. Half naked women, entirely naked children, men of a type never seen anywhere else, are all scrambling together after gin amid a deafening uproar of curses and obscenity. Hogarth's picture of "Gin Lane" is scarcely any exageration of a hundred different localities to be found this day in the very heart of London.

The "Children of Israel."

The "Children of Israel" are finding a land of promise in England. Never has there a year opened so auspiciously for them. They are at the top of the tree in most things. The Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield, was born a Jew, and is proud of his ancient Hebrew lineage. A Jew holds the high office of Master of the Rolls. Another one, well known as a secessionist, is among the leaders of the bar. Jews are at the head of the world of finance. Among those prominent in London social life, whose forefathers hailed from Judea, are Frances, Countess Walgrave, a brilliant leader in the politico-fashionable world, her father's name was originally Abraham—he was the famous singer, Braham—and Mr. Hayward, the critic of the *Quarterly*. The Dutchess of St. Albans is also of Jewish descent, being the daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne, whose name was originally Bernal, and so is the future Duchess of Richmond. Marriage with Christians is now permitted. A brother of Lord Harwicke is married to a Rothschild, and another of that family married a Fitzroy.

The Sawdust Business.

There are about seventy-five men in New York engaged entirely in the sawdust business who employ about 100 wagons. These men do nothing else, and it is probable that they average the sale of 100 barrels of dust every day.—New York consumes on an average 7,500 barrels of sawdust daily. Sawdust is used extensively by the great wholesale dealers in lard and butter for packing their goods that are to be shipped. It is in great demand in torpedo factories, in furnishing the filling in the manufacturing of dolls, and in making the patent abestos walls. It is well known that ninety-five per cent. of the stores in Broadway use it in sweeping their floors, and in drinking saloons and in many eating houses it is almost universally employed. In smoke-houses it is superior to all other fuel for curing purposes, and nearly all the smoked hams and beef and sausages that we see in the markets have come from the thick, heavy fumes of sawdust fire.—*Proof Sheet.*

The English rule in Fiji at first destroyed every third person by measles, and has lately had a little war with the mountaineers still cannibal. Of the 150,000 inhabitants 130,000 have been converted to Methodism, but the other 20,000 thought this would not injure them as an article of diet, and came down upon them like the wolf in the fold. The English governor of course punished them severely in war, and condemned 30 of the captured ring leaders to death. Fourteen were executed, and the cause of Christianity is now firmly established in the land. The Methodist Fijians refrain from dining on their prisoners.

SACRIFICING SCHOOL FUNDS.—Some transaction in school funds date somewhat later than the war.

In 1868 Governor Holden, and his ministers of public works and education, sold out the interest of the State in the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The proceeds of this sale, which belonged to the public schools, were invested in those favorite securities of Governor Holden, his administration and party—special tax bonds.

The amount so invested, or thrown away, aggregated one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, all of which has gone twining with the woodbine.

The noblest productions of a people are its best men.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

Friends of REFORM, without distinction of party, come NEXT TUESDAY, bright and early, and cast your votes as freemen, untrammeled by the shackels of party. Vote the CONSERVATIVE *National, State and County ticket*, and all will be well. The Republican party has had a fair trial for ten years, and you all know, *has been found wanting*. Come on! let us have a full turn out ON TUESDAY, and make a strong and united effort to reform the abuses of the government.

See to it that all your names are on the Registration Books.

☞ Believe no false reports started on the eve of the election.

Nothing shows the utter desperation of the Republican leaders more than the unscrupulous and most wicked means which they are resorting to, to carry the election. They are flooding the country with secret lying circulars of all kinds. We have seen one headed, "Read! Ponder! Reflect!" purporting to be an article from the New York *World*, in which that sterling Democratic paper is made to say that "the only safe way out is to elect Hayes and Wheeler." We warn our people against all such tricks of the enemy.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

See to it that every precinct is abundantly supplied with tickets. Our opponents are wide awake, and there will be no want of tickets on that side. Do not neglect this matter. The tickets should *now* be in the proper hands at every precinct.

BEWARE!

A prominent and every way reliable gentleman in Mecklenburg county, writes to General Cox, chairman of our State committee, as follows: "In our township one hundred and twenty-five (125) negroes registered and voted at the last election who cannot be found now, nor intelligibly accounted for."

The Election Boxes.

It is important that the boxes at the polls be properly arranged. Six boxes are required, as follows:

1. One box for the Electoral ticket.
2. One box for the State ticket.
3. One box for the Congressional ticket.
4. One box for the Constitutional Amendments.
5. One box for the Legislative ticket.
6. One box for the County ticket.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will meet on the third Monday in November, the 20th of the month.

☞ See first page for political and other interesting matter.

THE COUNTY CANVASS, we learn, was conducted with considerable spirit and animation. We believe that, should there be a full turn out the Conservative ticket will be elected.

☞ Registration Frauds should be looked after closely.

THE ELECTION.

Next TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, is the election for President, Congressmen, Governor, Legislature and County officers. Give one more day to your country, and be at the polls early.

Look out for fraudulent votes.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, at the last June Term, in the case of State vs. Colvert, decided that Registrars and Judges of Election have the right, on election day, to examine into the eligibility of any person offering to vote and to hear evidence thereon, although such person may take the oath required by law.

Do not delay any longer but examine the Registration Books, and be certain that your name is recorded there. Mistakes happen sometimes in transcribing the names.

Every voter must register his name before the day of election, unless he happens to become 21 years old on day of election, then, and in that case, he can register on election day.

Synopsis of the Election Law.

No one can register on the day of election except those coming of age on that day.

On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of the election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

The polls to be opened from 7 o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day.

The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

The ballots are to be counted commencing soon after the polls are closed, in the presence of such voters as choose to attend.

If there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void.

The result of the count must be declared in public as soon as the count is completed.

Returns to be made by the judges of election by noon, on the Saturday ensuing the 7th of November to the County Commissioners.

It is not contemplated by the law, that there shall be more than one set of registration books, and supervisors, judges of election, and all others are advised that the supervisors of election can challenge, scrutinize, count or have to do only with the voters as they present themselves and their ballots at the boxes for Federal officers.

VOTE FOR TILDEN AND VANCE, who represent nothing doubtful in their persons, and who will bring back the good old times for the farmer, the working-man and all.

VOTE FOR THE CONSERVATIVE nominees, who represent a *National* party, and not for Radicalism, which represents a purely sectional and fanatical party.

VOTE FOR TILDEN AND HENDRICKS, whom such patriots as John Quincey Adams, Judge Jeremiah Black, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Senator Thurman, and Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, say are the men who should guide the helm of the nation.

An Excellent Idea.

The Tilden and Vance club of Greensboro, recognizing the importance of the vital questions to be decided on the 7th day of November, NEXT TUESDAY, have adopted a resolution asking all the merchants and business men of that place to close their stores and offices on that day. A great work is to be done then, and every patriot in the State should have no business to prevent him from doing all he can in the great struggle for honest government and constitutional liberty. Let every town do likewise, in order to give all a chance to work every hour of that momentous day. Below is the resolution of the Greensboro Club:

Resolved, That, realizing the vital importance of the issues involved in the coming National and State elections and the necessity of united action and zealous effort on the part of all good citizens who favor Reform, this Club earnestly entreats every mechanic and business man in sympathy with us to close their respective places of business on the day of election, and that a committee be appointed by the President to present this resolution to our merchants and business men for their signatures.

AND STILL THEY COME!

Every mail brings the cheering intelligence of more new recruits from the Republican party to swell the Conservative ranks.

Tuesday's Raleigh *News* has a two column card from W. H. Bailey, Esq., the candidate of the Republican party recently, for the Judgeship against Judge Wilson, in which he denounces the Republican party, and says the requirements of the times demand reform, and he will support TILDEN and VANCE.

After alluding to the frauds, corruptions, thefts and general mal-administration of the the Federal government, he says:

"The history of the administration is fresh in the minds of every intelligent person.

"Who is best able and most likely to correct the evils accomplished and threatened? Hayes or Tilden?

"Tilden has shown his faith in such direction by his works.

"Can Hayes with his probable, nay almost certain, surroundings, such as I have described (Grant's) establish the great reform which all demand?

"Perhaps it cannot be better expressed than it was by the illustration of the Dutchman to Mr. Schurz:

"The Dutchman said suppose a hen had been setting for a month on rotten eggs, would putting another hen on them hatch them out?"

There are many other good men in the Republican party, and the time has come for them to quit that corrupt organization.

☞ Frauds Commenced, Illegal Registration resorted to in various parts of the State. Look out! You can challenge on the day of election!

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—The *Record* says the county canvass is over, and adds:

"We candidly believe that, from a calm survey of the field, and from all the information we could gather, the Conservative ticket will gain at every polling precinct. In some the gain will be considerable."

The *Daily Constitution*, with which the State is flooded, is full of falsehoods and misrepresentations. It is a Radical *campaign* paper, published for electioneering purposes and therefore not reliable. Put no dependence in it.

REPUBLICAN RULE in the South has not been a success. The credit of Democratic Georgia is excellent, and Arkansas is peaceable under Democratic rule, while South Carolina and Louisiana are unquiet and wretched under Republican control. Alabama also became quiet as soon as the Democrats gained the ascendency.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BUGBEAR.

THE SECRET OF THE QUIXOTIC WAR IN THE PALMETTO STATE.

The Invasion Merely to Create a False Impression in the North.

The fact that stands out clearest in the whole movement is that this move is not made to control the election in South Carolina, but to create the impression in the North that the South was on the eve of another rebellion. In conversation with Gov. Chamberlain he admitted that there was no disposition to resist the Federal authority in that State. The whole demonstration was for effect in the North.

NOTICE!—The Raleigh *News* gives this note of warning: "Information comes to the Democratic State Executive Committee that strange negroes are making their appearance in several of the border counties of this State, upon both the Virginia and South Carolina lines. Our friends must spot these fellows and see that they are not allowed to vote, else enough of them may be colonized to turn the scale of county elections."

Enforce the Law on the Day of the Election.

Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court; and any registrar of the votes, or any clerk or copyist, who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined one thousand dollars and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.—*News.*

Does Judge Settle think the fraudulent special tax bonds are valid? Would he have our impoverished people pay the millions imposed upon them by the robber gang who controlled the State in 1868-'60.

HURRAH FOR TILDEN!—At the pools, sold in New York, last week, on the result of the Presidential election, Tilden was the favorite by two to one.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.—NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Last night's political display was the most imposing ever witnessed in this city. Fully 60,000 were in line. The Democratic workingmen, regardless of local differences, were represented by their clubs. The demonstration commenced at half past seven, and at 1 o'clock Gov. Tilden was still in position in front of the Everett House reviewing the procession. There were hundreds of curious devices representing traditions of the past and hopes for the future.

The number of officeholders in 1866 was 52,779; in 1869, 53,68[illegible] and in the year 1875, under Grant's administration, the number had increased to 96,772, an increase of forty-three thousand and thirty-three in six years. Put their pay at the lowest rate, say what these whisky swellers around the still-houses on the little branches get, four dollars per day, and it makes one hundred and seventy-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars daily, or fifty millions annually exported from the people's hard earnings to pay Grant's useless horde of officers.

Gov. Tilden has set the war-claims bug-bear at rest. The Democrats of the entire South will endorse his position. Gov. Tilden in a letter, written a few days since, says: "We expect no pay for our slaves. We hope for no assumption or payment of the Confederate debt. We look for no recognition of claims for any loss or damage incurred by 'disloyal' persons arising from the late war. We entertain no purpose of insisting that the cotton tax shall be refunded, however unjust that tax may have been." Gov. Tilden's attitude on these questions is in perfect accord with the good sense and prudence of the Democrats of the South; and his letter meets with a willing response from all parts of our land. See letter.

The Ohio Republicans have issued a despairing confidential address to their workers everywhere, in which they say: "A change of but three votes in each township and ward from the Republican party to Tilden would lose us the State. We do not expect that this will occur, but you will readily see how important it is that every effort possible should be made by Republicans."

While Hon. James G. Blaine is norating throughout the North on war claims, will he please explain why he voted for a law allowing New England spinners to get out of the Treasury of the United States more than $10,000,000 of their cotton tax in the shape of drawbacks and bounties? The colored voters, who paid a good deal of this cotton tax, would like to know. Let us hear in his next speech.—*Richmond Whig.*

Probably the bayonet-election proclamation of President Grant and its twin order by Secretary Cameron, were necessary to make certain the election of Gov. Tilden to the Presidency, but that they have made the election of Gov. Hayes next to impossible, if not utterly hopeless, must be patent to every dispassionate observer of passing political events.—*Philadelphia Times.*

What is the cause of the recent offensive and defensive alliance between Ulysses S. Grant and Samuel J. Tilden? In what has Governor Hayes so grievously offended that he should incur the hostility of the administration? What possesses the President that he seeks to destroy the Republican party by such an infamous act as the proclamation of martial law in South Carolina?—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Carl Schurz and James G. Blaine were on the stump in New York. That is a queer combination. Schurz advocates reform and Blaine says there is no need of any. But Blaine is a part of the thing to be reformed. He can serve as a "horrid example." Of course Schurz believes that Blaine is a thoroughly dishonest politician. He has a wonderful command of language, but it would puzzle him to express his opinion of Blaine's arts as a politician.—*Boston Herald.*

Indiana, besides electing a Democratic Governor, has a majority of Democrats in the Legislature, on joint ballot.

The outlook, politically, briefly is

For Tilden	217
For Hayes	123
Tilden's majority	94
Less Pennsylvania (doubtful)	29
Tilden's majority,	65

Prayer in Politics.

There is one campaign method in use by the Democrats of South Carolina against which Don Cameron will find it hard to make headway. It is prayer. The State Committee in recognition of the importance of the pending contest and in response to numerous repuests, set apart Thursday of last week, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All places of business will be closed that good cttizens may assemble for "prayer unto Almighty God that justice, peace and prosperity, mercy and truth, with fellowship and good feeling to all men, may come back and prevail among our long-suffering and much disturbed people." How many regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery, according to Mr. Cameron's idea, will it take to counteract the effect of this new form of intimidation?—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Radical Calculation.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is one of the great papers and ranks well among Republican journals for truthfulness, has made a calculation as to the result of the election. It gives as certain for Tilden, sixteen States, with 138 votes; certain for Hayes, sixteen States, with 157 votes. It places in the doubtful column, California, New York, Indiana, Oregon, New Jersey, and Connecticut—74 votes. There is a Democratic Governor in each of these "doubtful" States. The Democrats will carry these six States, which will give Tilden and Hendricks, 212 votes. Among the States placed as certain by the *Commercial* for Hayes, are Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Colorado. These give 18 votes. We incline to the opinion that Tilden's chance is fair in Wisconsin, and not desperate in the other two States. So even taking a leading Radical paper's calculations the prospect of Tilden's election is encouraging.

Judge Cantwell Abandons the Republican Party.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 21, 1876.

To the Cape Fear:

I observe my name is announced as a speaker, &c., on the Republican side. Allow me to state that I have made no appointments in this canvass, and am making no speeches. I have made none and will not make any. I have, since the war, been acting with and for the Republican party, but I have abandoned that organization. In the pending election I shall vote for the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendments and the Democratic State and County tickets, in accordance with what I humbly conceive to be the interests of the community. Respectfully,

EDWARD CANTWELL.

About Vance.

A maimed and disabled Confederate soldier, from Montgomery county, called on us the other day, and said:

"I want you to put this in your paper. I was a member of Vance's regiment, the 26th. I was a poor man, unlearned, but always tried to do my duty. I lost my right arm at Gettysburg, and after the surrender, my left arm was so badly crushed while I was trying to aid a poor widow in getting her horse and cart out of a mire, that it has been of little use to me. Having a family to support, I, after trying other things, went, several years ago, to Charlotte, hoping to get on guard or police duty. I failed to do so, and felt almost hopeless and despairing; but hearing that my old Colonel, Zeb Vance, lived there, I hunted him up. I told him my circumstances. He took me to his house and fed me a week or more, he and his family treating me, in my ragged clothes as well as if I had been the richest man in the State. And when I went to leave, he took me to a store, and gave me a pair of shoes for my wife, and then, at parting, handed me *twenty dollars*—more money than I had seen, at one time, since the war—and said, '*go home; do the best you can. Though I am poor myself, I have two good arms and hands, and can work; and whenever you are in distress again, come to me and I will divide with you.*"

Here our one-armed friend was so overcome by the recital, that tears came coursing down his rugged, care-worn cheeks. Recovering himself, he continued—and there was truth, eloquence and pathos in his unstudied words:

"I have walked thirty miles to tell you this. I know you are Vance's friend and will publish it. Say to every poor man in North Carolina to vote for Vance; he is their friend. God bless him forever!"

And as our friend walked away, we could but silently repeat his prayer—"*God bless Vance.*"

If the name is required, it can be had on application; and the man can be found near Mount Gilead.—*Wadesboro Herald.*

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The following awards were made, September 28: John F. Taylor, Charleston, S. C., steam and hydraulic cotton press; Tappen & Steel, Petersburg, Busley's power bailing press; D. A. Anderson, Richmond, photographs; Knoxville Marble Company, colored marbles; John C. Meyer, New Orleans, badges, jewelry, and gold work; F. H. Bark & Son, Mowing, West Virginia, oak sole leather; Madison County Pottery Company, Richmond, pottery; Wallace Bros. Statesville, N. C., Indiginous plants, used in medicine; Mann & Valentine, Richmond, Valentine's meat juice.

Messrs. Wallace Bros., of Statesville, N. C., says the *American*, were awarded a Premium by the managers of the Centennial Exposition, for their fine and attractive display of medical herbs and other plants from Western North Carolina. It composed the most attractive feature of any articles supplied from this State. The expense to the enterprising gentlemen was considerable, which will be returned in patronage in that line of business from many foreign customers.

Ohio, Hayes' own State, polls 600,000 votes, and at the election on the 10th of October, the Republicans carried that State by 5,000 majority out of the 600,000 votes.

A Bright Lookout.

The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent sends a cheering telegram from which we copy a few paragraphs:

"This revolution has spread into Pennsylvania, and the awakening there is causing Cameron and his crew an anxiety they have never before felt. But what troubles the managers most here, is the intelligence from the city and State of New York—The large accessions to the reform ranks from among solid men who have never before cast any but a Republican vote, and who are now determined to deposit their ballots for the Democratic candidates, are fully reported to Chandler and his confederates, and make them very blue indeed

"But this is not the worst by any means, Chandler has found in his frequent journeys to New York, and especially the last, that the merchants and bankers who used to contribute thousands, will not give a dollar to help the Republican ticket. They know that the effect of the calumnies of Blaine, Morton, Ingersoll, Boutwell, and the outrages of the Administration against the South, has been to react on their material interests. While this warfare is kept up there can be no real peace; and without peace prosperity is practically impossible."

He adds this significant paragraph which throws light on the New York "situation," and enables every one to see why the Republicans of that city will vote by thousands for Tilden, Peace and Reform. He says:

"If a Republican Administration, headed by Hayes should come into power, Grantism would not only be continued, but at the end of four years this same sectional strife would be again renewed, as it was in 1864, 1868, and 1876, perhaps even more intensely than now, and with the most disturbing effects on trade on the relations of the two sections. This agitation in the interests of politicians alone cannot go on without serious derangements of business, to be felt more directly and severely in New York than in any part of the Union."

The Prospect.

A New York letter-writer, speaking of the prospects of the success of Tilden and Hendricks on the 7th of November, remarks:

"Even Ben. Butler almost gives it up. He says the contest is doubtful, and Tilden's election is not improbable.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer*, (Republican) expresses great disgust for the bayonet policy in South Carolina, and the Indianapolis *News* says the people saw no promise in the Republican party, and took the best they could get, which best was to defeat it. The States which have voted so far cast 84 electoral votes, of those the Democrats have secured 57 votes, which is a gain of 36 over 1872.

The Democratic gain in the popular vote is about 225,000. These facts force cries of despair from the Republican leaders and organs. The fact that Alabama, Arkansas, West Virginia and Indiana, all Democratic now, were carried by Grant in 1872, and the immense Democratic gains in all the other States, has made the election of Tilden and Hendricks a certainty. The Republicans understand this and whatever their pretence may be, they are fully alarmed. The hope of carrying New York is gone with the loss of Indiana and West Virginia, and the fight is about over. Tilden and Hendricks will carry the Empire State by seventy thousand majority."

This Time it will be Your Fault.

It is a saying we often hear, when a man is recounting the circumstances of his having been deceived by some individual. "Well, it was his fault that time, but the next time he deceives me it will be my fault." There is a world of wisdom in the trite saying. "Fool me once it is your fault; fool me again and it will be my fault." Now what is your experience with the Radical party? Take the last campaign, that of last summer, when you elected delegates to the constitutional convention, and did they tell you the truth about anything pertaining to that campaign?—Your recollection about it is fresh, and now, candidly, can you recall one solitary truth they told you.

They told you the Convention would cost five hundred thousand dollars. That was a lie. They told you the homestead would be lost. That was not so. They told you that you would not be permitted to vote upon the amendments That was false. They told you the restriction would not be observed. That was untrue. They told you the right to vote for Judges and other State and county officers would be taken away. Nothing was ever further from the truth. They told you that a property qualification for officers and voters would be prescribed. Nothing of the sort was done or attempted.

They told you the old county courts would be established. That was not so. They told you all manner of evil that would be done, not one syllable of which has turned out true. Now with your past experience can you believe one word they say? If you do it will be your fault this time. It makes no difference whether they willfully lied, or whether they really believed, at the time, what they said, which is hardly possible; if they lied knowingly, you should despise them, and if they really believed what they said, their judgment will not do to depend upon.—*Alamance Gleaner.*

Record of Judge Settle.

Who was an ardent whig when that party was in power?—Tom Settle.

Who joined the democrats when they carried the State?—Tom Settle.

Who became a violent pro-slavery secessionist?—Tom Settle.

Who went off with the Douglas movement?—Tom Settle.

Who repented and came back to the regular democracy?—Tom Settle.

Who raised a company to whip the yankees?—Tom Settle.

Who labeled with the word "coward," the men who were unwilling to enlist for the war, made negro scullions tin pan them out of camp?—Tom Settle.

Who left in the field the men he had induced to volunteer, when the bullets became unhealthy?—Tom Settle.

Who, as solicitor, sanctioned the arresting of the wives and mothers of deserters to make them tell the hiding place of husbands and sons?—Tom Settle.

Who became a strong Union man when the yankee flag was everywhere triumphant?—Tom Settle.

Who, at Dayton, Ohio, proclaimed himself a traitor and "took off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union?—Tom Settle.

Who turned against his own people and took office under the conquerors?—Tom Settle.

Who took an oath to preserve the law and then approved the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus?—Tom Settle.

Who encouraged Holden in the Kirk war upon the best people in North Carolina?—Tom Settle.

Who drew $10,000 as outfit as a minister to Peru and $10,000 for a year's salary and stayed but ten months?—Tom Settle.

Who joined the Good Templars and habitually breaks his pledge?—Tom Settle.

Who betrayed the whigs, the democrats, the Douglas men, the Confederates, Andy Johnson and the Good Templars?—Tom Sett'e.—*Shelby Banner.*

An Emphatic Letter from the Next President.

Tilden's Answer to the Charge of "a Solid South for Solid Money"—He Means to Throw Overboard War Claims of every Kind, and to turn from the Dismal Past to a Prosperous Future.

NEW YORK, Oct 25.—Governor Tilden has addressed to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt a letter dated to-day, declaring his position in regard to Southern claims. He quotes the fourteenth amendment of the constitution and points to the fact that it has been repeatedly approved by the Democratic State Committees of the South, and was adopted as part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention, which declared it to be universally respected as a final settlement. Governor Tilden, after citing his own public declarations on the subject previously made, says:

Should I be elected President, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid; no claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed; no claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons, arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for refunding any such tax.—The danger to the National treasury is not from claimants who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States, or having property in these States, who were or pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding their claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claim, even of loyal persons, when they arise from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disallowed by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudicat ons of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale, and often tainted with fraud; they are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against tax-payers or the public. They should in all cases be scrutinized with zealous care. The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The government cannot recall to life the million of our youth who went to an untimely grave, nor compensate the suffering and sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne or of debts incurred by sustaining the government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the changes or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let bygones be bygones, to turn from the dead past to a new and a better future, and on that basis, to assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened and a new prosperity created, in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Compare the two Men.

Can any reasonable man believe that Hayes is as fit for the executive duties of the Presidency as Tilden?

Hayes was a cipher in Congress. He has never put forth an original political idea. Those who know him best do not venture to accredit him with executive talent, though they may grant he is kind and amiable. As Governor of Ohio, he is so hedged about by constitutional restrictions that he is little more than a figurehead.—He has in no respect moulded the present convass in his behalf. His backers, as also those who put him up as a Presidential candidate, are far stronger men than he, and they naturally pay no regard to the opinions, such as they are, of the plastic Hayes. He talked of civil service reform in his letter of acceptance. He would be as powerless to caray it into effect against men like Morton, Blaine, Chandler, and the Camerons, as a child to make a breach in a fortress. Hayes' record is that of a feeble, uncertain man, good-hearted, perhaps, but muddy of head.

Tilden, on the contrary, is a man whose professional advice has been sought, prized, and followed by a generation of the ablest practical men of the country. He is familiar with our whole political history, and has, since he reached manhood, been a prominent man in it. Finance, taxotian, the limits of the powers of the Government, and the duties of an executive officer, have been the subjects of his life-long study. As Governor of New York, he has made his ideas and influence felt throughout legislation, and can point to a vastly reduced taxation as the fruit of his labors. Gov. Tilden has left his mark on this State, and he would leave it on the national Government. He is a man of rare executive capacity, and of backbone, with definite conceptions of his political duties, and the will, the astuteness and the intellectual vigor to carry them out.

Nobody who compares Hayes and Tilden fairly on their record can fail to conclude that the Republican candidate is a mere shadow beside the Democratic.

A Thrilling Adventure.

[Special Star Telegram.]

HENRY'S, N. C., via Salisbury, Oct. 25.

Last evening, just after dark, the lead horses of the stage from Asheville became unmanageable on a mountain two miles from here, and jumped headlong down a precipice fifty feet, dragging the other horses and stage with them. Mr. Nutt and wife, Mrs. Wm. Parsley and daughters, Mrs. M. P. Taylor and children, and Maj. Engelhard, all of Wilmington, and Mrs. Brosher, of Tennessee, were the passengers. Mr. Nutt, Maj. Engelhard, and the Misses Parsley were on top of the stage.—Maj. Engelhard got the young ladies off, Mr. Nutt jumping off with him, and the two assisted those inside to alight just as the stage fell over the precipice. One of horses, holding the stage up a moment after the other three were dangling in the air, gave the necessary time to save the lives of all.

Important Circular.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Through the courtesy of Major W. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, says the Raleigh *News*, we have been furnished with a copy of the following important circular from Chief Justice Pearson in relation to the returns of the vote on the Constitutional Amendments. The sheriffs of the various counties should pay particular attention to it:

To the Sheriffs of the Several Counties of North Carolina:

Your attention is directed to Section 2 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to submit to the people the Amendments to the Constitution adopted by this Convention," passed by the recent State Convention in this State. By a provision of said section, you are required to make "returns of the whole vote cast for the ratification and for the rejection of said Amendments," in your several counties, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election.

You will, therefore, forward said returns within the time specified, to "R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice, (care of the Clerk of the Supreme Court,) Raleigh, North Carolina," and marked on the outside of the envelope containing the same, the words, "Vote on Constitutional Amendments."

R. M. PEARSON, Chief Justice.

Good Old Nat. Boyden.

HE ENDORSES GOV. VANCE'S COURSE IN '64.

The following is a copy of a letter of Hon. Nat. Boyden, published in the Salisbury *Watchman* in 1864:

SALISBURY, N. C., July 7, 1864.

Owing to what has been said in certain public journals in regard to my opinions, touching the pending gubernatorial election, I will state that there has been no concealment of my opinion upon this subject. I was an original supporter of Gov. Vance, and I am now and I have been uniformly in favor of his re-election.

I am for his re-election because his administration in my opinion, has been wise and patriotic, and because his bold and manly efforts to uphold the supremacy of the civil authorities as against the arbitrary and despotic rule of the military, meet my cordial approbation. I will further state that I have never withheld my opinion upon this subject from any one, who has ever in my presence, expressed a wish to know it, as I had supposed all men, at all acquainted with me, knew exactly where I stood in this matter before I recorded my vote in the Senate approving of the administration of Gov. Vance.

I shall vote for Gov Vance not as a choice between two evils, not because of my hatred for a former political associate, but because in addition to the reasons already given, he is my personal and political friend, we have been shoulder to shoulder ever since he came into political life and we labored together day after day to ward off the troubles which now afflict our country.

I make this statement for the single purpose of setting myself right before the public and with no view of influencing any man's vote. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

Register! Register!!

Don't fail to register. Be sure to see to it, that your name is on the registration books — Don't delay. In some counties the books have been defaced.

Thos. Ellis, paying teller of the National Park Bank of New York, has defaulted for $56,000; reward of $5,000 offered.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—A cyclone passed over Central America on the 3d and 4th. Marragua and Colorado were inundated—four hundred houses swept down, and many persons drowned. The damage is estimated at two millions of dollars. The town of Brewfield, on the Mosquito coast, lost three hundred houses. The lake steamers Commodore and Adams were destroyed. At Granada the wharf loss on the coffee crop is estimated at three millions of dollars. About two hundred lives were lost. The whole district around was inundated.

THE MUTES AND BLIND.—There are now one hundred and forty mutes, and sixty five blind at the asylum; the people up west, particularly beyond the ridge, generally wait the coming of their members to the legislature in order to send them down.—*Sentinel.*

Union Factory, Randolph county, employs 176 hands and can now work 1,700 pounds cotton daily with its new machinery.

Rev. J. M. Anderson, formerly of Davidson College, has accepted a call to Mebanesville and Bethlehem Presbyterian Churches of Orange county.

FIRE.—A very destructive fire occurred in Lexington, on the night of the 24th, ult., consuming the stores occupied by R. M. Earnhart, C. F. Lowe, and Mrs. Greenfield's Millinery store, and one vacant office. The property was owned by C. F. Lowe, and no insurance. His loss is estimated at $6,000. Mr. Earnhart loses about $500 in cash and a lot of valuable papers. The goods were mostly saved. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and occurred in the counting-room of Mr. Earnhart's store. His safe in all probability had been robbed and the store fired to hide the villainy.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARD.—Governor Brogden has been informed by the Centennial Commission that the Judges have made an award to the North Carolina Geological Survey for its collection of building and ornamental stones. This exhibit was made by Prof. W. C. Kerr, our State Geologist. It is owing to Prof. Kerr's almost unaided exertions that our State had anything at the Centennial entitling her to an official recognition there. His zeal and activity in endeavoring to bring our resources and advantages before the world, deserves the highest mead of praise at our hands.—*Raleigh News.*

☞ Believe no reports circulated on the eve of the election.

Are you bilious? Do you feel drowsy? Have you the "blues?" Take a dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills..

Six inches of snow at Quebec, with thunder and lightning a few days ago.

Edward Stokes' sentence expired October 28th. He was released.

In speaking of Scribner's Monthly for November, we will say that it more than realizes all our expectations. It is gaining popularity with every issue and is one of the best magazines published in the world. We will take great pleasure in forwarding subscriptions. Specimens at the Bookstore.

A late cartoon in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, expressed the political picture of many parts of the South more to the life than anything we have seen for a long time. The illustration showed a farmer off in a field plowing, while a soldier and a negro sat by the roadside playing cards together. That's it.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 8 15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Weather moderate.

The fish market is flush.

Court commences on Monday the 13th inst.

The Waughtown mystery published recently remains unsolved.

The colored people of this vicinity held a big meeting at Waughtown last Sunday.

McNider, the hearty laughist spent a few days in Salem this week.

The mail arrangements which have recently undergone a change are given in full elsewhere.

Some of the Winston merchants are considerably improving their pavements.

Full moon, Wednesday the 1st. See Almanac.

Old Aunt Susan Lash, (col.,) died at George Fries', last Thursday.

The wife of Mr. John Masten residing some three miles from here, was buried several days ago.

A reading club composed of ladies and gentlemen, representing the best cultivation of the place, is about organizing.

Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the year 1877 for sale wholesale and retail at the BOOKSTORE.

The colored school in charge of Mrs. S. Payson and Miss Mattie Woolson, opened on Monday last.

A revival is going on at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winston, under the direction of Revs. Heitman, Pegram, Albea, and others.

Fine specimens of beef cattle are seen almost daily upon our streets, which are generally purchased by the butchers, who are determined to furnish the best the market affords.

There is an abundance of wild grapes in the country this year. Old weather prophets say, that the very heavy mast this fall indicates a severe winter.

Several young men of this vicinity were indicted for hunting partridges upon posted land. Hunters beware!

The Cement man, who was in our town a few days since, put in his appearance at the Salisbury Fair, and attracted general attention.

A good many persons are of the opinion that our town time should be regulated according to Rail Road time at the depot, which would be more convenient in many respects.

A GRAND RALLY of the Tilden and Vance Club will be held in the Court House at Winston on Monday evening, next, 6th instant, at 7 o'clock. Major Engelhard, and others will address the Club. Let every Conservative within reach attend.

Out of twenty-seven students at Judge Pearson's Law School, in Yadkin, only four are Radicals. Radicalism is getting to be as nearly *exhausted* as was the Judiciary, during the Kirk war.

We notice that post holes are being dug all along back of the grave-yard fence, taking in a large part of the vacant lot north of the graveyard, which extra ground is to be added to its present dimensions.

There will be a supper on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, at the new building of Mr. Jno. I. Nissen, just north of Mr. J. E. Mickey's, for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Tables presided over by a committee of ladies of this place. The object is most commendable, and we trust will receive a generous support.

We noticed a lot of trunks and boxes, at the depot recently, consigned by Express, evidently belonging from appearances to some Northern surveying party striking out toward the North Western part of our State.

Wednesday a week ago, Messrs. Robbins and Dula spoke to a large crowd in the Court House at night. On account of the funeral services of Col. Masten, and the non-arrival of Mr. Dula, there was no speaking in the afternoon. Mr. Robbins was in his best vein, and completely riddled his radical opponent, on all the issues canvassed

Mr. Lambeth, a large lumber contractor of Winston, is furnishing the Miller Bros., the material for building a residence for a Mr. Gordon, late of Norfolk, and also for Mr. Taylor, on the lots opposite Mr. Sam Ferrabee. Mr. Lambeth has also built, at the same place, a dwelling house of his own.

The managers of Hopewell Sunday School have concluded to close that School on next Sunday, for the present season.

MR. BLICKENDERFER, of the Notion Store, is receiving a splendid assortment of new and seasonable Goods, fresh from the Northern cities, personally selected with great care, to an examination of which he respectfully invites the public. Call at the old stand. New advertisement next week.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the
BIG COFFEE POT.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

COL. MASTEN.—A very large concourse of people attended the funeral services of Col. Joseph Masten, both at the Baptist Church and at the grave, he being buried in his family enclosure in the new Cemetery in this place. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jordan. The Salem Cornet Band lent their aid also.

SALES.—The Paper-Mill tract was sold, at the door of the First National Bank, on Wednesday, for $2,650, N. T. Watkins, the purchaser.

At the same time and place, the house and lot of Dr. Hay, (the old Webb house) in Winston, was purchased by a Mr. Penn, of Patrick, Va., for $4,000.

MARRIED,

On the 18th ult., in Davidson county, near Bethany, at the bride's residence, by H. W. Lindsay, Esq., Mr. JASPER MOTSINGER to Miss EBALINE GORSETT.

DIED,

In this county, on the morning of the 28th of October, of typhoid fever, Mrs. LUCY ANN MASTEN, wife of John Masten, aged 55 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In this place, on the 29th ult., ROBERT, infant son of B. F. and L. Crosland.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jennie Coble, Miss Eliza Holbrook, Mrs Susan Hamlin, Miss Linda Lord, Mrs. Elizabeth Mock, Mrs. Mattie Reed, Miss Lucy Right, Miss S. A. Smith, Miss Sallie E Sterling, Miss Belinda Spangh, Miss Virginia Swaim, Miss Mollie E. Wright.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

John F Anderson, Bernett D. Beck, W. P. Covington, R. T. Cronch, Daniel R. Jones, Jno. Mickles, Wash Morgan George W. Morgan, Joe Ned, Alexander Nifong, W. H. H. Pope, John M. Rothrock, T. Richardson, W. M. Robertson, J. W Rierson, Daniel Smith, Levi Swim, Henry Wilson.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th. That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify thetr administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

THE WILSON
SEWING MACHINE CO.

RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD
AT THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,

AMEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST
Family Sewing Machine
DAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Price $50 CASH, and all attachments free.
Agents Wanted in every County
A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

Triumph for the Knabe Piano.

A DIPLOMA OF HONOR—MEDAL OF MERIT AND CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1876.—Messrs. WM KNABE & Co., have won a great victory, and they are to be congratulated. They triumph over all competitors in the Piano-Forte Department, and have been awarded the highest honors in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. The Judges of Awards and the Centennial Commission have unanimously decreed them the Diploma of Honor, the Medal of Merit, and, in addition, a Certificate of Distinction. The reports of the Judges specifying the elements of merit are the only reliable exponents of their decisions, and their report on the Knabe Pianos states that their instruments possess the highest excellence, and that they more nearly approach perfection than any other, in power, richness and sympathetic quality of tone, in ease and certainty of action, and in elegance and durability of workmanship. This leaves nothing to be desired, and in recognizing and commending this rare combination of qualities in all their styles of Grands, Squares and Uprights, the Judges have acted wisely, and have but endorsed and ratified the opinion of the great majority of visitors at the Centennial. The Messrs. Knabe & Co., have made less noise, and have been more sparing in the use of bombast than some of their competitors, preferring to leave with the Judges the duty of determining which Pianos were really the best. The Judges were all experts, and they have honestly rendered their verdict in favor of the Knabe Piano. The public will doubtless commend their action.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM and HOME
OF YOUR OWN
Now is Your Time To Secure It!

The best and cheapest lands in market are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!
Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills cure Constipation, Billiousness, Liver Complaint Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.
Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors.

ARE YOU
COING TO PAINT?
USE NONE BUT THE
AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT
It is the Original and Only Reliable Paint, Mixed Ready for Use.

It is the most Durable, the Handsomest and most economical paint made. Send for sample card with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country. For sale in every section of the country.
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
32 Burling Slip, New York City.
The only Centennial Medal for a prepared paint was awarded us.

TO ADVERTISERS!
Send 25 cents for the 106th edition of **Newspaper Advertising,** containing a List of Towns over 5,000 Population, and varied combination of newspapers. Address GEO. P. POWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
Just received the largest
STOCK OF LAMPS
I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. October 16th, 1876.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply the demand at Blums.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.
Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class
MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,
Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.
Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the
FINEST STYLE!
NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warranted. Address
June 27, 1876. **LEAK & WILSON,** WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., October 12th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,
SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,
Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,
Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE
WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,
The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they
Defy Competition and all Combinations.
That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have
Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.
That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.
Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to
Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.
Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

Great Bargains Offered in the
NEW FALL STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS, &C.,
CHAPER THAN EVER.
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Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands—
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If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win;
It will make the small room brighter
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy, social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

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And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will close the door—
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We must love each other more.

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